in the capacity of its members should have especial bearing upon his class. Second: That the permanent efficiency and useful-

ness of our associations in the great work assigned to

ness of our associations in the great work assigned to them depends entirely upon the hearts of its members being renewed and sanctified by the spirit of God.

Third: That in selecting the means to be employed by our associations we should choose first those most effectual in themselves; secondly, those best adapted to our organizations, and thirdly, those best suited to the time and place where the work is to be curried on.

Fourth: That union prayer-meetings and preaching in places where congregations of young men can be best obtained have been so gractously blessed, and proved to be so peculiarly fitted to our organizations, that the Convention commends them to the Associations of the country at large.

that the Convention commends them to the Associa-tions of the country at large.

In offering these for your consideration, we do it in the hope that if the discussion of them does not lead to their adoption it may at least bring our the ideas of the gentlemen present in such a taugible form that the Convention may be able to recommend to the Associa-tions which it represents some new plans of usefulness, equally as appropriate, and as likely to meet general specess, as has those employed by the Association in Philadelphia.

success, as has those employed by the Association in Philadelphia.

In conclusion, let us say it is for us to unite as far as possible the energy of youth with the wisdom and experience of age, and while it is no doubt pleasant for us who find ourselves in the van of a movement which has already accomplished wonderful results to dream of it as a panagea of every ill, and capable of taking under its ample folds the whole list of Christian labors, it is nevertheless true that, should we undertake too vast a work, we must signally full. Nor need the rigid adherence to the principles which we have the rigid adherence to the principles which we have laid down in any measure narrow the aims or dwarf the energies of our young men. Far be it from us to ad-vocace that they should confine their labors excluenergies of our young men. I at our their labors exclusively to benefiting their own class. Let their young hearts go out to every class and every cline. We only mean to advocate them in connection with our particular Association and to young men while acting in the capacity of its members; for it has always been found that those most active and faithful with us are the most active and faithful in the Sunday-School, the Church, and every Christian effort of the day. Let it be our policy, then, to direct them through these va-Church, and every Christian effort of the day. Let it be our policy, then, to direct them through these va-rious channels to do the work allotted to them; and thus, while we insure efficiency in all, we conflict with none, and can concentrate our energies to the one great work of evangelizing the young men.

THE DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

THE DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

MRETING OF THE BAR POSTPOSED.

In pursuance of a notice that there would be a meeting of the Bar on Saturday morning, to express the regret of the profession at the loss it has sustained in the death of the Hon. Rufus Choate, a number of legal gentlemen and laymen met in the United States District Court Room to carry out the object of the call of the meeting. The attendance was very limited in consequence of the inchemency of the weather, and the short notice of the meeting.

On motion of ex-Recorder Talemance, Justice ROOSLVELT was called to the chair, and on inchon of Mr. Chas. O Cosor, Jas. F. Dwight was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Secretary of the meeting.

Hiram Ketchum referred to the slim atlendance, Hirasi Ketchen referred to the slim attendance, and said it was due to the memory of the great man, whose actions this meeting was intended to honor, that a proper meeting should be held. He therefore moved that a Committee of five be appointed to drait resolutions and make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar.

The motion was carried, and Hiram Ketchum, Chas. O Coper, Fred. A. Tallandge, Wm. M. Evarts and Daniel Lord, were appointed the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECK OF THE ARGO. Correspondence of The Springfield Republican. St. JOHN'S, N. F., July I, 1859.

I have to make my first appearance in the rôle of "the shipwrecked mariner," and to renew a sometime-interrupted acquaintance with your readers with a plain, unvarished tale of perils by sea. I took passage for Europe in the steamship Argo, and sailed from New-York on Thursday noon, the 25d of June.

On Surday, the wind, which had been mostly on Surday, the wind, which had been mostly and the steamship Argo, and with On Surday, the wind, which had been mostly against us, now blew steadily in our favor, and, with all sais spread, we made rapid progress. During the night, the wind was so strong that some of our rigging all sais spread, we made taple progress. During the night, the wind was so strong that some of our rigging was carried away, and one or two spars came crashing to the deck. Monday was a beautiful day, wind light, and sea smooth, excepting a long swell. We had become by this time pretty well acquincted with one another, and every one was in the best of sprits. Our ship was large, and scemed to be very staunch and well built. With the management of the ship I was not as well pleased, and I made up my mind very soon that I should be carred about trusting myself again on beard a vessel officered and managed as ours was. Our captain was a stout, good-locking Irishman, about 25 years old. He was first mate of the Circassian, another beat of this line, last Winter, and greatly distinguished himself in a long storm, and for his good conduct at that time was made esptain, and coming over was his first trip as captain of the Argo. Unfortunately for us, our gallant captain had on board his lady love (I suspect this was "the woman"), and from the time and attention devoted to her, it was evident that there could be little lett for the ship.

Monday evening was very beautiful and clear, and the passengers were promesaling the deck, as a conjunctiving whether we should be in St. John's by mera-

the passengers were promensing the deck, and con-ecturing whether we should be in St. John's by morning or not before the middle of the foreacon; our David Dodds was spinning his long and tough yarns, 1 sup-pose, and we "turned in" at a late hear in good spirits. It was a quarter past six the next morning when I was waked by the grinding noise which an when I was waken by the granding house which an nounced that we had run on a rock. I dressed hastily and ran on deck, and going forward saw the sharp larged rocks within a stone's turow of the deck, the fog resting on their tops, and the breakers fosuing at their fact. We had run on a rock which appeared short the mater. above the water about six feet from the forepart of the ship, and if we had run on either side of this rock there was nothing visible to have prevented us from there was nothing visible to have prevented as from running our bowsprit directly into the cliffs; and if we had gone on about 20 feet on one ade we should have gone into a sort of ravine in which we might have almost stepped from the deck upon the rocks and clomb up to the top. The captain came on deck bare-footed, and the passengers began to harry up in con-siderable trepidation. Some began to send farewell messages to their friends, and one or two made appli-cation to a Catholic priest for his blessing, but gener-ally the passengers were perfectly cool, and showed no ally the passengers were perfectly cool, and showed no signs of fear. One of the crew ran to a bost with the signs of lear. One of the crew ran to a bost win the intention apparently of lowering it, but an officer knocked him down, and I saw no other instance of any unmanly conduct on the part of any of them. We fired signal guns. A fishing boat with four rough looking fellows was soon alongside. They gave us to understand that there was no chance of getting ashore understand that there was no chance of getting assorted in that region. Some of the passongers endeavored to negotiate with them to land a party, which they magnanimously offered to do for the triding sum of £100. A boat was lowered, and went off to find a landing place. The fog had now pretty much cleared away, and as far as we could see the rocky cliffs gave little of getting ashore, and our ship was fast filling

ith water. The boats were all lowered, and were soon tossing The boats were all lowered, and were soon tossing about us. The water-casks were brought up and filled, and the order was given to go into the boats. There was no rush to the boats, the passengers being generally rather inclined to stay on the snip, which seemed to be safe enough for a time, although filled with water. She was founded on a rock, while the little boats were sure to be dashed into pieces if they attempted to land anywhere we could see. The women and children were put on board first. There must have been at least one good boat load of babies. When the boat was filled, we all kept away to the eastward, and one of the fishing boats, which had now become quite numerous, piloted us, and after rowing about a quarter of a mile, we rounded a rock, and found a little cove where there was the pretitiest landing place imaginable. We climbed up the cliffs, and many of us went back to where the ship lay. We were on a desolate and uninabiled coast. There was not a dwelling-house within some twenty miles. The ground desolate and uninhabited coast. There dwelling house within some twenty miles. dwelling-house within some twenty miles. The ground was covered with moss so thick and matted that it seemed like walking on a carpet. There were numerous beautiful little ponds scattered about, and a clear, swift brook came leaping down the rocks just where our boat landed, making a fall of 20 or 30 feet in one place.

After landing the passengers, the captain attempted After tanoing the passengers, the capital acceptant to get the ship off. An anchor was taken out astern, and for a long time the men worked at the capstan. Once the big rope broke and flew back with terrible force, knocking down and badly injuring two of the sailors. The ship seemed to move a little, but she was too fart and far on the rock to back off.

About your the efforts to get the ship off having

About noon, the efforts to get the ship off having About noon, the efforts to get the ship off having been a little previously abandoned the sailors began to land the baggage. The passion were not allowed to take their baggage with them, when landed, and much of it was down in the hold, which was already full of water. About I o'clock I went back to the ship, and found that the tide had fallen and the ship had careened over one side, so that notwithstanding my confidence in her foundation I was a little apprehance as I went on deck that she would capsize. At this time several of the fishing-boats began to assist in landing the baggage, the fishermen charging haf a dollar for every track they brought on shore, or a overeign where a passenger employed them to go for luggage. By night, a considerable quantity of baggage, sairs, cabin furniture, and some provisions, had ben landed. By this time the lower side of the deck was well under water, and the officers and crew aban-

and some said having a dence on board; but I don't credit this, and cannot think, without a shudder, of a surface of the shore and the surface of the shore and the surface of the shore and two of the officers have and found them in truly a pitiable condition. He gave them more money, but his affection for the doubtles hooked its jagged polate into the iron bottom of the ship and held it fast.

The passengers were kept easy through the afternoon as to their baggage, by the assurances of the officers have a the time all the shore and two into the ship and held it fast.

The passengers were kept easy through the afternoon as to their baggage, by the assurances of the officers have a the time all and found them in truly a pitiable condition. He gave them more money, but his affection for the daughter did not return.

A few days afterward, Mr. Plotter again called on him and each he had an offer of a good situation in Detroit, Mich., which he was g sing to accept, and remove there with his family. Mr. Doop heard nothing and held in the course of the fill three weeks after this interview, when Mr. made. The night was very cold and the ground damp, and after an unsuccessful attempt to sleep along side of a poor feelow half dead with the con-unption, I abandored the tent and passed the night by a fire which we kept up with pieces of spars and a big can of oil brought from the ship. Soon after we went ashore, Mr. Cumming our se-

gond afficer, dispatched to Trepassey, about 20 miles distant, the nearest telegraph station and settlement. He took with him an old sea captain who was disabled and sick, and left him there. He got back at night and reported that boats would come for us from St. Johns, 73 miles from where we were. The morning had just begun to break when we caught the dim outhad just begun to break when we caught the dim outline of a steam tug which was creeping along the
shore. We signaled with fire brands and shouted notil the boat had rounded to, and lay wa tong for us just
cut-side of our little cove. The larger part of the passengers, including all but about a dozen of the women
and children, were soon put on board the tug. The and children, were soon put on board the tug. The passengers were not allowed to take any buggage on the tug, but just as word came from the tug that she had got about as many as she could carry, our captain loaded up a boat with his inamorata, and two or three other ladies of his retinue, and about half a dozen big trunks belonging to them, and put them bag and baggage on board. As the captain must have known that the next boat was to go to Trepassey for the disabled captain, and that those who weet in it would have to be out all day and nearly all night on this dismal coast. I think that it would have been in better taste if he had seen that two sick men and several women with young children, who were left on shore, had been seat by the first boat even if two or three ladies had had to

by the first boat even if two or three ladies had had to wait until the next day for their half dozen trucks.

The second boat soon arrived, and the rest of us embarked, and we steamed off for Trepassey, the first boat going to St. Johns, where she arrived soon after moon. We crossed the bay and seered straight toward what seemed an unbroken line of rocks. I tried in vain to discover some sign of a town or harbor, and had almost concluded that the prevailing style of navigations of the state of gation in this country was to steer straight for the biggest rocks, when a little opening appeared, and we rounded a sharp rock and sailed up a narrow passage, nearly parallel with the shore into a fine harbor, large enough to float a navy. Straggling about the harbor was the town, containing about 400 inhabitants, all

was the town, thisteness of the town, the town of the as ordinary brock-trout, but much slenderer, and, as they were served up for us, very salty. Being so slender and delicate, probably the salt water pene-

slender and delicate, probably the salt water penetrated through them.

We got through our business at Trepassey, took our disabled fellow-passengers aboard, and got back to where the Argo lay, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There was our poor ship still grinding upon the rocks, masts all gone, and an army of fishermen plundering her. The blood of our skipper, a Newfoundlander, but smart enough for a Yankes, was up at the sight of the wreckers. He started off in chase of a boat making off heavily laden with plunder, and overhauling it, ordered the fellows to put their bosty on our bont, and swore he would hang them as robbers and pirates, and called out to get the gun ready in a tone that made me suppose we had got a thuty-two-pounder on board. On being produced, the gun tursed out to be an old rusty musket, and as we had no ammunition at all, it will be seen that our arms men was not of the most effective character. But our skipper made up for all deficiencies. He jumped into the boat, and attempted to lash it alongside, but the boat was near getting entangled in one of our wheels, and the skipper had to come back to look after that, and the boat got loose again, and the agent of the Steamship Company prevailed upon the skipper to let the fellows go with their plunder; but it was ne fault of our skipper that he did not capture the whole fleet of fishermen.

be did not capture the whole fleet of fishermen.

We took on board what baggage we could carry, and took in tow a boat load of our sailors, and started for St. John's. On our way we passed close by a mag-nificent iceberg. It was about 300 feet above the water, about the same width, and some 600 feet long. water, about the same width, and some 600 feet long, and was aground where the water was several handred feet deep. It was a magnificent sight. It was very cold that night standing on that little open deck, and though I gave up the rest of my baggage without murmaring, and even took some satisfaction in thinking of a mermaid sporting my umbrella (the best one I have been able to borrow for a long time). I could not feel quite resigned to the loss of my comfortable shawl, even though it might be enveloping the fair shoulders of some wiscker's daughter. We reached St. John's at 4 o'clock Thursday morning, where we are comfortably quartered under the care of the agent of the steamship company, Mr. Shea, a mastgentlem mly and obliging and first rate business man, and here for the present we rest and abide.

obliging and first rate business man, and here for the present we rest and abide.

I cannot close without a word or two as to the circumstances which led to this disaster. An account has been published in the papers here and I supposed telegraphed to New-York, which deceives no one here, but which will probably be spread over the country through the New-York papers, and perhaps accepted no truth. Of coarse no one is to blane in these accidents. I have no enemies to punish, but it seems to me that a plain statement of facts is due to the public, and while I shall endeavor to do no one injustice I shall state what I am satisfied is the truth.

By looking or the chart, it will be seen that Cape Pape is the western and Cape Race the eastern point.

By looking of the chart, it will be seed that cape. Pine is the western and Cape Race the eastern point, within which is a large bay. These capes are about thirty miles apart, and each has a light, one a revolving and the other a steady light. As we had to round Cape Race, we had no business north of the died drawn between these two points that I can see. If we sailed up into the bay, we omst sail out again. It is admitted by the captain and all hands that between 3 and 4 o clock on Tuesday morning it was clear, and that the lights on Cape Pine and the coast were then distinctly seen. Between 4 and a quarter past 6, the time we struck, a thick fog came on. I cannot think that we were in that fog the whole of that time, for all the fogs we have had before and since have come and gone in much less time. But granting that we were in the fog all that time, it appears that we were going full two and a half hours at full speed, when an hour must have brought us upon or past Cape Pine, and as far north as we had any business to go. From the place where Cape Pine was seen, our true course was Pine is the western and Cape Race the eastern por within which is a large bay. These capes are ab must have brought us upon or past Cape Pine, and as far north as we had any business to go. From the place where Cape Pine was seen, our true course was east or a little south of east, and after rounding Cape Race it would have been north-east. We kept on directly, or nearly north-east, straight into Trepassey Bay, although there was no way of getting to St. John's in that way, but by going straight through the Island of Newfoundland, which seems to have been the very thing was attempted. The captain and his officers deny that they mistock Cape Point for Cape Race light, and I do not see how this was possible, as one is a bright revolving and the other a steady light. The captain defended himself first on the ground that the compass was wrong, and alleged that they steered right by the compass. Since we have come to St. John's, he and and his friends have preferred charges against the compass. Since we have come to St. John s, he and his friends have preferred charges against the company. Now if there was any fault with the compass, how did we get from New-York to Cape Pine pass, how did we get from our true course! Why did pass, how did we get from New-York to Cape Pine without a deviation from our true course? Why did not the compass send us ashore on the New-Eagland coast? Or if the needle went off in some unusual direction on Tuesday morning, why did it not spend the day? When we lay to that every one could see that we had run on the rock steering a north-east course, why did not the officers show that our faithless compass indicated that that was an east or south-east course? Or if there had been any local attraction in that rocky coast, which turned the needle aside when we were miles away, why should it less its power to charm when we were upon them, and why did it never before make itself known, though countless ships have sailed along the coast?

before make itself known, though countless sups have sailed alorg the coast?

The current theory seems to me still less tenable. From 4 to 61 o'clock, we run up by Cape Pine, and some 20 miles into Trepassey Bay. We must have been running at full speed all of that time. Now, if we were actually steering E. S. E. with a full head of steam, as the captain intimates, there must have been a most extraordinary current to have carried us at the rate of nearly ten miles an hour, nearly broadside on, rate of nearly ten miles an hour, nearly in another direction. It must have been a currein another direction. It must have been a current setting against the rocky shore on the western side of Trepassey Bay. With such a current, how could any ship have ever got off the coast, and how should a whole fleet of fishing vessels be rocking securely on those waters in which such a terrible power was sweeping us to destruction against wind and tide and steam? But the fact that we had come since to clock just shout the distance we ordinarily run with a tull head of steam, and that we run on the rocks steering directly or nearly northeast, shows that we were there directly or nearly north-east, shows that we were there because we were steered there, and steam brought us

because we were steered there, and steam brought us there; and it seems to me that compass and currents must stand acquitted.

About 6 o'clock there were a number of passengers on deck. We were running in a thick fog when we came upon a fishing schooner, very nearly running her down. Our one no was stopped. The cantain way or down. Our engine was stopped. The captain was of dock or came on deck and hailed the schooner, an asked where we were. The fisherman replied the we were in Tropassey Bay and within ball a mile from the captain was a school of the captain we have a mile from the captain ore, and told as to steer south. The captain metter something in reply, ordered the engineer to go on a speed, and the Argo was kept on the same course been landed. By this time the lower side of the deck at full speed, and the captain went back to his cabinate water, and the officers and crew abandoned the ship, the fishermen staying by her all night, rose directly before the ship. The order was then

and a half or two miles, and that the course of the verrel was charged a point and a half, according to the direction of the fisherman. I cannot think there is a word of truth in this, for there is the testimony of all the passengers and the reluctant admissions of the officers against it, and the facts that we were within a half mile of the shore, and that when the fog cleared away the schooner lay south-west of us within half a mile. Some of the passengers say that when the fisherman said we were within calf a mile of the store, the captain replied, "A d—d curious half mile." I have been very careful to state nothing which does not seem to me to be beyond any question. There are a hundred rumors, reports and insinuations, which I put no confidence in the description of the first library standards are subjectly and and the facts I have stated have all been distinctly ad-

mitted by the officers.

There is one other fact. The chart indicates, and I There is one other fact. The chart indicates, and I am told by men acquainted with the coast that it is correct, that for miles before we struck we were running in very shallow water, and that, if we had only sounded, it would have shown us that we were where we had no business to be. But we took no such precaution, though running at full speed in a dense fog on a conservation.

cannon, though running at this speed in a dense tog of a dangerous coast.

I have no comments to make on these facts. They seem to me to show a case of gross and culpable negligence in the management of the ship. The first, second, third and fourth officers, and the crew generally, seemed to me to conduct themselves very well after we struck, and our chief engineer is a good officer. LOSS OF THE WHALING BARK PHŒNIX, OFF SIBERIA.

SUFFERINGS OF THE CREW-LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN.

In addition to the mention already published of the loss of the bark Promix, Capt. Handy, of Nantucket, we now have full particulars of the disaster, in a letter from Capt. Handy, addressed to E. W. Gardner of Nantucket.

Capt. Handy's letter is dated, Oudskoi, Siberia, January 18, 1859, and states that the Phonax dragged ashore in a gale. October 12, 1858, on Elbo Island, and went to pieces. The crew were all saved, and remained on the island until December 17, subsisting on the island until December 17, subsisting on what flour and bread they saved in a damaged state, when the ice having become just sold enough to war-rant the stempt, the captain and ten men started for the main land, and reached Oudskoi in eight days, after much suffering from the cold, and some of them having their feet badly frozen. Capt. Handy says: "On the 11th I made harbor, in an easterly storm, to

having their feet bady frozen. Capt. Handy says.

"On the 11th I made harbor, in an easterly storin, to
the west of the island and came to anchor at the usual
anchorage. The wind shifting to the west in a heavy
squall, was not able to take the anchors or slip the
cables so as to elser the land; tried to ride out the rule, suppoing the first of it to be the hardest, as is usual, but in this case to
proved not so, for the longer it lasted the sarder it blew, as much
so that it caused the ship to drag every pound of iron that could
be mustered on board, and so un shore, where she ason went to
pieces, all wing us to save but little except our layer. We save
some flur and obreal that came or shore in a damaged was, five
beats, and a few small articles of cothing, &c., the oil was either
stove on the rocks of well addith.
"I seen found that we had got to stay in these parts all Winter, as we could not discover a ship anywhere, so we concluded
to huld a house to put in what little we had saved, and then to
come up the Bay and see if we could anske a live of it among the
last hat a see the second and the live of it among the
last hitants, so as to avoid scarry, if it was a possible thing, as we
due to travel in the box's at all, for ion soon began to make;
so we content ted ourselves with the intention of coming on the
second not travel in the box's at all, for ion soon began to make;
so we content ted ourselves with the intention of coming on the

en brought up by degrees, and furnished with food and cared, as well as the place will allow, which is pourly to be sure, but is of that kind that I hope will allow as to live until we can get board of some ship. We can get some vegetables and fresh board of some ship. We can get some vegetables and fresh ear, but he slowance is small to early is through the Winter, we or three of the men will lose their feet I expect, but otherwhee he in intert of any, having frozen nothing but hingers, toes and ears, dithour not badly. Furthermore, I have been able to send a few getables by the Tonges to those at the Island, and have some getables by the Tonges to those at the Island, and have some ar, breed and clothes brought up to help to support us; and a pleased to hear from them that they are all quite well, having becauter at kind of wintergreen, or herb, that they have found be a powerful remedy for the scarrey, and that the sick men diget about well. The Captain of the Poline received me very only; he is the highest Government officer that resides here, do has done and I trust will do all he can for us from regard for a American Government.

Now, all I can say is that I hope to live to see you all, and ve you fail particulars of the disaster.

G. HANDY "

Now, all I can say is that I hope to live to see you sal, and give you full particulars of the disaster.

Yours truly,

The Phoenix was insured at offices in New-Bedford for the amount of \$12 400. She had taken during the voyage 150 sperm, 1.250 barrels whale oil, most of which had been sent home, having only 200 barrels whale on board at the time of her wreck. She was about two years out from Nantucket.

FOR EUROPE. The City of Baltimore sailed on Saturday. She took out 80 cabin and 230 steerage passengers, and \$1,092,174 in specie.

THE WORCESTER REGATTA. The citizens of Worcester, Mass., are making an effort to have a grand regatta on Lake Quinsigamond on the 26th and 27th of this month. On the first day, is the College regatta. Boats from Yale, Trinity, Brown and Harvard, are already entered. On the following day, three races take place, all boats to be entered free and without restrictions; to carry coxswains or not, as they may choose. Several New-York bosts are expected, and Mr. Clark, the well-known

gramme and rules and regulations:

First Race for Sixgle scult. Whereign —Distance two
miles. First prize, \$30. Second price, \$53.

Second Race for Four-scare Boars.—Distance three
miles. First prize, \$75. Second prize, \$59.

Think Race for Six-scare Boars.—Distance three
miles. First prize, \$75. Second prize, \$59.

L. All entries shall be made at or before 6 state. All entries shall be made at or before 6 o'clock p. m. of aday, July 26, 1859.

The scullers and coxessains of the various beats shall, at the w be uniformly dressed.

i. The Scullers and Conserving of the respective boats shall be to the Judges Stand at precisely 1; o'clock, to draw for po-

tion.

4. Two gans will be fired at each race, the first for the boats come into line, the second for the wart.

5. At 2 wclock p. m. a gan will be fired for the wherries to me into line; the other races will take place with as little deay as possible.

6. Any boat forling with another, or crossing her bows so as our pede her progress, stall be disqualified from taking a prise.

7. The course for whatries skall be at sund the mile stake and eterm, making two miles. The course for four and six oarseleans, shall be around the mile and one-half stake and return, making the miles are made to the mile and one-half stake and return, making the miles are miles and made to the miles are miles and the miles are miles and made to the miles are miles and made to the miles are miles and made to the miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles are miles are miles are miles and miles are miles and miles are miles

bears shall be around the mine and one-mail state and results, making three miles.

R. In rounding the state, outside boats must give inside boats sufficient room to turn. A violation of this rule will inevitably cause a forfeitme of a chance for the prize.

P. The Judges shall be governed by these rules, and their decision shall be final in all cases.

A PICTURE OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

A curious and interesting case, which is about to some before the Courts, will show some of the peculiarities attending life in New-York. The complaint has been served, but as the answer has not yet been put in, the parties figuring in the suit, either directly r collaterally, will be designated by fictitious names. About a year ago, Mr. and Mrs. Plotter arrived in this city, with their son and daughter, from the South. Mrs. Plotter is about 40 years of age, and her daughter a very handsome young lady, about 18. Mrs. Plotter and her son were members of the theatrical profession, and after taking up their residence here, the family were received into good society. After they had been here a few months, they went on a pic-nic, where they cultivated the acquaintance of Mr. Doop, a pol ished young gentleman from the South, who was reputed to be very wealthy. Young Doop became fascinated with Miss Plotter and paid her every attention for a while, but finally his whole course of conduct changed toward her, and her presence seemed to be distasteful to him.

Doop was in the jewelry business, and one day he was much surprised at the entrance of Mr. Plotter who told him a pitiful story of his poverty, and that his daughter was suffering from the pangs of hunger, and had not a second dress to wear. The young mu much affected at the story, placed a sum of money in the hand of Mr. Plotter, telling him at the same time he would call upon him in the evening to see what could be done. He kept his promise, and in the even- had occupied their present church edifice since their

move there with his family. Mr. Doop heard nothing of them till three weeks after this interview, when Mr. And Mrs. Plotter entered his store and commenced to weep bitterly. Upon inquiry by the young man as to the cause of their sorrow, he was told that they were prosperous in Detroit, but that they were concerned for their daughter, who compelled them by tears and extreaties to remove back to New-York. She had had several offers of marriage at Detroit, all of which she refused. Some grief was on her mind, which seemed meanship of being removed. In conclusion, they asked him to call and see them. Anxious to know the cause of her grief, he went to their residence. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Plotter left the room, saying that he had an engagement down town. Shortly after after his arrival, Mr. Pioter left the room, eaying he had an engagement down town. Shortly after his his departure, Mrs. Plotter told Doop that her daughter had an attachment for him, which had been the cause of her grief. Doop asket Miss Plotter if such was the case, and she modestly replied in the affirmative. While he was debating in his mind what answer to make, Mrs. Plotter arose, and turning to her husband and son, said, "allow me to introduce to you our intended son in law." The father uttered an ejacolation of thanks, law. The father uttered an epaceiation of thanks, and the brother embraced Deop on the spot. Several neighbors came in and were introduced in the same marner, and before the young man could say a word in reply, he was pressed on all sides with congratulations. Believing there was no escape, he determined to make the best of it he could, and as the young lady was very pretty, and loved him, he concluded that if he married her he would lead a happy life. Three weeks afterward they were married, and the honey moon lasted but three days, when the young husband learned to his sorrow, the truth of the saying, "marry in haste, but three days, when the young husband learned to his serrow, the truth of the saying, "marry in haste, repent at leisnre," having found that his better half was a virage, inclined to be extravagant, and determined to have her own way. He also found that he was expected to provide for the whole family, for every article of dress purchased by or for Mrs. Dopp, a corresponding one had to be obtained for Mrs. Plotter. Weeks rolled on and the young husband's life was a continued source of misery, and he learned that she never had loved him, but married him merely to get a home and support. When at last matters became insupportable, he proposed a separation. He absented him. never had loved him, but married him merely to get a home and support. When at last matters became in supportable, he proposed a separation. He absented himself from the house for days at a time, and finally during one of his period of absence, she left the house, taking with her jewelry. Ac. It was said that she had gone away with a stranger, a friend from the South, whom he had seen previously at the house. A few weeks subsequently he saw his wife in the street, dressed in mourning, and upon inquiring why she had donned this sable attire, she replied that it was for his death—that he was dead to her. He expostulated with her, when she threatened to call for help if he did not immediately leave her. Not desiring to create a distubunce in the street, he passed on. After a few days' searching he discovered that the Plotter family, with his wife, were keeping a quasi hotel, the only boarder being Mr. Donovan, the black-whi-kered gentleman from the South, who had been seen in his wife's company on soveral previous occasions. The house was so closely watched that the immates concluded that they "could not keep a hotel" with safety any longer, and suddenly they decamped. About six weeks ago Mr. Doop again of a millinery store up town. On several cocasions he noticed that Mr. Donovan, the whiskered man from the sanny South, entered the premises and stayed several hours at a time. One night he determined to give them a surprise party, and taking several of his friends they waited until Mr. Donovan had entered the premises, and then they unached in and found him—the whiskered Donovan Donovan had entered the premises, and then they rushed in and found him—the whiskered Donovan ru-hed in and found him—the whiskered Donovan from the South—in rather close proximity to Mrs. Doop. Mr. Donovan was en deshabille, in fact his nether garment was his only covering. Hastily gathering his clothes together he beat a sudden and ignominious retreat out of the back window.

Mr. Doop remonstrated with the gentlemen for committing such an outrage as to enter the house by force. It appears that Mr. Donovan, the whiskered man, is a down town merchant and very wealthy. Mr. Doop has commenced a suit against him for erim, con.

Doop has commenced a suit against him for crim. con., claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000, and that is way the case wid come before the public. It is ex-pected that some additional facts will be developed on pected that some additional theresting features in the

CITY ITEMS.

On Saturday it rained incessantly all day, and kept on until midnight. It was tolerably cool, and except the superabundance of water, very comfortable. Yesterday was bright and hot, but the earth was cool from its drenching, and the temperature out of the sun was delightful. There was a great rush for the suburbs and lager beer, but in the city all was quiet, nearly all the ram shops were closed, and drunkenness was considerably rare.

AMUSEMENTS -There will be but two of the Broadway theaters open for the present week, the others having closed their doors till the Winter season commences. Niblo's Garden and Wallack's Theater will monopolize the business on the west side of the city,

Dolly Davenport's benefit on Saturday night was the cause of a full house, in spite of the storm. Toe performances were well done, but too long: the last iece was not begun until 111 o'clock, and for that enson Maggie Mitcheil's excellent Irish representaon was missed by a great portion of the outgoing au-

Wallack's Theater .- The Florences announce a new burlesque for this week entitled "Lalla Rookh, or the Fire Worshippers." New songs, dances, scenery and dresses, are advertised as belonging to the piece, togsther with the usual quantity of jokes and pure which go to make up a burlesque. But the public like fun, and the Florences certainly do their share toward supplying that commodity. The buresque will be preceded to night by "The Irish

Palace Garden .- The Palace Garden will be illurtrated this week by some admirable concerts, under the direction of the popular Conductor, Thomas Ba ker. To merrow night the wonderful lad, Arthur Napoleon, will perform on the piano. This boy has never had his equal in precocious splendor on the plane. His playing is that of a strong headed and trong handed man. He takes all the colossal difficulties of Thalberg, Listz, Chapin, &c., and masters

Mendelssohn Union Excursion - Mr. Mills, the celebrated pianist, and others, with the chorns of the seciety, will give extracts from the last works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and others, in their excursion on the Hudson on Wednesday evening next. The trip down the river will be mainly devoted to dancing under the direction of Mr. Dodworth. There will be accommodation for 1,200 persons, but to secure comfort, the number of tickets is limited to one half that.

The hot weather of the past week has swelled the mortality list considerably. The report of the City Inspector, which is given in another column, shows that the deaths comprised 92 men, 75 women, 229 oys and 210 girls; a total of 597, being 140 more than the week previous, and 39 more than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 418 were of ten years of age and under; and of this number 112 died f cholera infantum. There were 116 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 16 of the heart and blood-vessels, 168 of the ungs and throat, 4 of old age, 24 of eruptive fever and skin diseases, 41 stillborn and premature births, 230 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 42 of uncertain complaints, 6 of the urinary organs, and 12 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 472 were natives of the United States, 92 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

CHURCH REMOVAL .- Last evening, at the close of the services, Mr. J. H. Wardwell, in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Eighteenth-street Raptist Church, the Rev. S. A. Corey, Pastor, read a statement setting forth that the church and congregation

removal, one year since, from Thirty-fifth street, on a rental, and that the merease in number and means of the church had been such as to warrant the Trustees in either purchasing or erecting a new courch edifice. After a careful examination of the subject at a special meeting, the following resolutions, accompanying the statement, were unanimously adopted:

statement, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient, or der the circumstances in which we are placed, to appoint a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of purchasing, in some desirable location, lots for the execution of a church either smited to the wants of this church and congression, and that this Committee have full power to act in the premises, and report to the members of this congression at a meeting to be hereafter convened.

Resolved That this Committee have power, also, as pressure a suitable place in which this congression can reassemble for Divine Worship, early in the Autums, and that due natice between when such attracquements have been made.

Signed—M. S. Whither, Groupe Higgins, A. R. Abrams, Samuel P. Townserd, H. Eldridge, John H. Wardwell, Jumes Renian, James D. Ray, Jease Works, Flayd M. Brown, Committee, in behalf of the Church and congregation.

CITY VARIETIES -A centleman who came here from the East some time since remarked that New-York appeared to him to be " the receptacle of things lost on earth," for, among others whose whereabouts had long since been to him unknown, he had met in the streets an old sweetheart who had once jilted him: a fellow boarder at a Boston hotel, who took his leave between two days, forgetting in his haste to pay his landlord's bill; a room-mate to whom he had sold a watch on credit, and who had disappeared quite as mysteriously as the other; and, which surprised him more than anything else, he found at Barnum's Mu seum the old elephant Columbus (one of the first, if not the first, ever exhibited in this country), whom he had been taken to see, when a very little child, about the close of the war of 1812, at Davenport's Inn, in Market street, Portsmouth.

MILITARY PARADE. - A detachment parade of about 100 picked men from the Hudson Brigade are to parade in Jersey City, New-York and Hoboken today, under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Hatfield, who will act as captain. They will be accompanied by Dod worth's full band.

IMPLICATED IN A MURDER.-Policeman Craig of the Fourth Ward, arrested James Nugent yesterday, on suspicion of being an accomplice of James White, in the murder of Patrick Doody, alias "Patsey the Barber," at No. 361 Water street, on the night of the 3d ult. Justice Connolly committed the prisoner for examination. White is still at large.

STREET BEGGING .- Supt. Pillsbury having directed the Police to suppress menpicancy, the officers in the various Wards have been pretty industriously engaged in arresting beggars for some days past. In the Sixth Ward, yesterday, a large number of these people, principally Italians, who are in the habit of thronging around church doors on the Sabbath, were arrested and committed by Justice Connelly as ve-

THE JAMES SLIP MURDER.-Patrick Lovejoy, the man who was shot in James slip on Friday afternoon by John Crowley, being about to die, Coroner Jackman repaired to the New-York Hospital on Saturday to take his ante-mortem deposition. A Jury having been convened, the wounded man made the following

statement, under oath:

"I believe myself to be in a critical condition; I don't think that I will get over it; I recognize this man, John Crowley, as the man who shot me yesterday. I was crossive James ship vesterday about 2 nan, John Crowley, as the man who shot me yester-day: I was crossing James slip yesterday about 2 o'clock, when the prisoner ran against me; he put a one-barreled pistel to my shirt, exclaiming, 'I will shoot you, and fired into my left side; I gave him no provocation: I have known him for ten years, but have not spoke to him for nine years: I believe he was perfectly sober when he shot me; I heard him say he perfectly sober when he shot me; I means was willing to bang for me."

The Jury found that the dying man came to his that Jury found that the dying man came to his that July found that the dying man came to his that July found that the dying man came to his that July found that the dying man came to his the dying man came to his that the dying man came to his the dying man came to his the dying man came to his that the dying man came to his the dying man came to his

was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner, to

A WORD ON THE OTHER SIDE.

To the Editor of The S. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your edition of the 16th inst. you publish an article against my respectable friend M. Schaum, a Lutheran minister in East Brooklyn. The article in signed, not, as it should have been for such a malicious assault, by a proper name, but by a Lutheran minister. Does not this minister feel how he despises Christianity and plays the Pharisee?

Mr. Sehaum has made a regular course of theological study in the Universities of Bonn and Marburg. He has undergone, as it is customary in Germany, an exemination by the Theological Faculty and State, and was ordained by the Consistory, and was for some years a regular installed pastor of a large congregation

mencepolize the business on the west side of the city, the only other amusements in the neighborhood being one or two companies of negro ministrels.

At Niblo's, Mr. Burton is still the attraction, and is announced to appear every night this week in some of the parts which he has made peculiarly his own.

Te-night he plays "Captain Cuttle," in 'Dombey and Son," and te-morrow night, for the last time, will be given the "Serious Family" and "Toodles."

Touch the property of the mentioned article in your paper is not a dunce, he will know that it is not so easy to become a minister in Prussia as it is nere in America. I know here some ministers who were formerly tailors and shoemakers, but are, as they confess, moved by the Holy Spirit, and become ministers of God's Word. God bless their congregations!

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If the writer of the mentioned article in your paper

COMMENCING EARLY IN CRIME -On Saturday morning a German boy, 10 years of age, named Valentine Langueeck-er, was taken before Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Mar-ter Police Court, charged with stealing a portmounale containing \$39.50 belonging to Henry W. Hatch, corner of Slath avenue and 25th street. It appears from the affidavit of Mrs. Hatch that on Friday afternoon the lad came to be house and sold a baket of kunding wood. Not having the exact change, she look a twenty-five cent piece from the portanonale and replaced it on the mantle piece, and then went to an upper room while the boy was gone for the change. He brought the change to her in the upper room and then houried out, and shortly after, upon returning to the room, she found the money gone. Languagetter was subsequently errested by Officer Howe of the Twentheth Precinct, and after being looked in the Station-House, similted to the officer that he had atolen the money and hidden it under a stone in twenty minth effect.

The officer went to the place indicated, with the boy, but did not find the money; and the lad thou stated that it had been carried away by his mother. Justice Quarkenbeak lean da way any his mother. Justice Quarkenbeak lean da way any his capter of the mother of the boy, and his father was also detained upon making his appearance at the Court. m the affidavit of Mr

Veryners, Bungsans -On Saturday morning two Youthful Burglars,—On Saturday morning two boys, it and is years of are, named Samuel Lane and James Smith, were taken before Justice Quarkenboun, charged with boralary in entering the most store of J. W. Beebe, No. 79 Greenwish-street, on Friday afternoon, and stealing therefrom shout #15 in pennies. It appears from the confession of Lane, that he raised the grating and entered the cellar and thence went into the market by lifting the trap door. He then books open the deak with the most chopper and took the money and passed it up to Smith, who was watching outside. The boys then changed some of the pennies for silver, and in the evening visited the maseum. They were committed for trial.

Two other boys, named Patrick Farley and Francis Mitchell, having broken into the hasement of the residence of Mrs. Sarah A Tolliver, at No. 225 Greenest, on Saturday afternoon, and actions own trifling articles, were examined in the act, and committed by the same magistrate in default of \$1,990 bail. James Keeler, a confederate, examped.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATION-\$150,000 RAIL-EXTENSIVE SWINDLING UPLEASE. On Friday, three unsonant Bonns Sold for Sitispilasters. On Friday, three unsonlationated countrymen consented with the Society of Friends, from Philadelphia, came to this city on business. Unfortunate from Philadelphia, came to this city on business. Unfortunate in the state of the second of t to New York shavers, induced the unfortunate Grakers to sell, or part with \$150.000 in first mierizage boilds of a Pennsylvania railrand at \$5, though the bonds are worth par, tasking in exchange bills on a worthless Southern Bank, faising represented by a fraudulent combination of the same worshipful featership of sharpers as redeemable. The Grakers subsequently discovered that they had been done, thefolial they received in exchange for their bonds not being worth one court on the dollar. The Managers of the Railroad Company are sudesvoring to get the South back, and it is expected that the whole affair will lead to a legal investigation. The names of the shanpers are known, as also the names of the railroad and the back that figure to the disreputable transaction; but for obvious reasons they are suppressed for the present, to await further developments.

[Express.]

SWINDLING TRAVELERS. - One Heath, keeper of the SWINDLING TRAVELERS.—One Heath, keeper of the Cheinman House, in Cedar street, was taken before the Mayor on Saturday, charged with attempting to exton money. Richard Benson, from St. Leuis, made an affidavit that he went to the above house on Thorsday, and arranged board at 25 cents for lodging and 25 cents per meal for himself and write, and helf price for his children. On Saunday, upon going to settle for his beard, preparatory for sating for London, he was charged \$7, then \$1.2, and, family, \$12.31, while the buil amounted to only \$5.70, and his begage was detained upon his refocal to pay the demand. Heath was compelled to deliver up the begage on receipt of \$5.50.

PATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital on Saturday, by Coroner Jackman upon the body of Owen Dowery, a laborer, who died from fracture of the shall, caused by falling from a scaffolding. Verdict, accidental desits.

ATTEMPTING TO MURDER AN OFFICER .- Officer Jaob Wiley of the Shah Want, while parmiling Worth street, near Cow may, on Friday night, was stracked by John Shey and half a dozen other rudinos, who dragged him irros a house in Cow Bay and best him will be was almost insensities. They had been observed, however, by state citizents, who rulled several policies men to the epot, and time several Whary's ifc. Shey was arreaded and taken before Justice Breman, who held him for that. The others sweaped. Wiley is to retrough injured.

ASSAULT WITH A SLEDGE MANNER. - On Friday of-

ternoon, James Murphy and William Carrol, employed at the Morgen iron Works, quan, eled about the removal of some dist, when Cerrol picked up a for "prond single-hummer, and stead Murphy on the head with it, in, decine a damperous woman, in its descent, the incomer also struck him on the right arm, above the elbow, shortering the bone into have mental to take the arm will have to be amounted. The assainant field, and his victim was taken to the Hospital.

Poisoning & Child with Liquor .- Officer Quide of the Twenty first Ward found's German boy, a Jests old, in the street, on Saturday, the methic from spirituous liquor. He was conveyed to the Station Homes, where Pe. Mason attended him, and sucreeded in relieving his stomached the liquor. Was be become conscious, he stated that his name was Charles Descher and that some one had given him larger beer and brandy. He would not test who gave him the Equar, nor where he lived

FOUND DUNG .- Michael Parrets was found on Set urday in No. 110 Oliver street, in a dying

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- Weekly report to July 16,

Remaining on July 2. Surgical. Medical. Teast.

Admitted to July 15. 46 27 46

Discharged, curred or relieved. 49 10 40

Dired. 4 5 7

Remaining at date. 187 72 200

Males, 212—Females, 47.

RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED PRISORER.—Theodore Allen, who broke out of the cells of the Sixth Ward Station House some months ago, was rearrested on Saturday by Off see Journal and Wooldridge, and, after a stout resistance, conveyed to the lock-in A FEMALE HOUSEEREAKER. -- Officers Jourdan and

Worldridge observing Eilen Smith, an Irian women about a years of age, break into the house of Mrs. Kirbin, at Na. 00 Bas ter street, on Saturday evening and steal some clothing, took he into custody. She was committed for trial by Justice Commodity. BURGLARY.—Two burglars had effected an entrance nto the store of Mesers. Reed, Close & Co., No. 340 Broadway, it Saturiay night, and were doing their heat to break spea the sife, when Poinceman Harty of the 6th precinct came along and cared them off.

CARFLESS USE OF BURNING FLUID.—Mrs. Noster, of Fifty third street, near Nieth avenue, on Saturday evening in discreetly attempted to fill a fluid lamp while it was lighted. As a matter of course, the fluid exploided, setting the woman's clother on fire and burning her in a shocking manner.

Felorous Assault,—Edward Hadden, charged with making indecent proposals to Savah Smith of No. 4 Wester street, while in the public street, and who, being repulsed, parsued her into assloon, where, after beating her in the face with his fists, he cut her in the hand and knee with a table knife, was arrested and committed by Ald. Owens, at the Jeffetsea Public Court. BRADY'S GALLERIES,

Photocaaris,
Aminovers and Daubanancevers.
Nos. 360 and 618 Broadway, New-York, and No. 358 Possageanis-av., Washington, D. C.
Pictures of all descriptions copied in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and Parenta how to train their Children for unefoliums and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination at Fowner & Western No. 367 Broad way.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 16.—Before Justice CLERKS.
THE RESERVOIR GATE-HOUSE CONTROVERST—INJUNCTION AGAINST FAIRCHILD & CO.
Win. Baldwin and J. Jacon agt. The Mayor, &c., Egbert B. Fairchild & Do.
To-day, upon the application of the plaintiffs, who claim to be the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing the gete-houses for the new reservoir, an injunction was lessed restraining the defendants, the Mayor and Beards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Ifom the passing or approving of an ordinance or resolution to direct the Cotton Aquender Beard to employ the defendants, Fairchild, Walker & Co., to construct the gete-houses at the new reservoir, and restraining Fairchild, Walker & Co., from interfering with or design said work, and from instituting any proceedings against the Cotton Aqueduct Board to preserve the nontrect for the work. It is understood that Fairchild, Walker & Co. claim that the work of constructing the gate-house is included in the contract to build the reservoir.

John M Jacox of Syrecuse, and Wan Baldwin of Oswego, gave an undertaking in the sum of \$5,000 on the lejunction.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TRAM.—JULY 14.—
Before Judges DALY, BRADY and HILTON.
DECISIONS.

Judgments Affirmed.—Gunning S. Bedford agt, Hearty Terbure, &c., Hearty Lox sat. Acquire Janson; Abraham M. Bindrger, &c., agt. R. R. Boughton; Jacob Vanderbill agt. John F. Van Houten Andrew Oatley att. The Workington's Union Benevoien's Society; Henry E. Sloat agt. Tae N. T. and Eric Raitread Compacy; Edward J. Powers agt. Abram Baeford; David S. Duscomb agt. M. H. Fowler,
Judgmen's Reneraed.—Richard Mott agt. S. B. Lawrence, Jas. Neary agt. Home Bostwick; Philip Duffy agt. N. T. and Harlem Raitroad Company; Wm. Seger agt. S. Nicholing Hatmah Fowler ogt. Geo. C. Genet, &c.; John Bedeil agt. N. B. Law.

Hannah Fowler ogt. Geo. C. Genes, a. L. Lane.

Orders at Special Term affirmed, with \$10 costs.—
Chas J McDonaid agt. Garrison & Morgan; Edw'd Owens agt.
E. R. Dupigmer; Ezra Wheeler, A., agt. Geo. Kettle; John Sexton agt. Samuel Fleet and wife; C. Baleuforth agt. D. Kalender.

The representation of the State of the

Sexton agt. Samuel Fleet and wire, t. Balanton age b. select.

Orders at Special Term reversed, with \$10 costs.—
Henry H. Roberts and wife agt The Methodist Book Concerntico. Lambert agt. Juseph Snow. Wan McAuloy agt. John Madrisin; judgment as in opinion. Rinasef Scioniza agt. Chas. Mostrier, leave to go to Court of App als denied. Hobart Ouderdonk agt. James Emmons, &c.; judgment reversed as to \$225, and affirmed as to residue, \$20 H. John H. Johnson, agt. Thos. O. Lerry, &c.; judgment reversed as to \$157, and affirmed as to the residue, \$23 Thos. Scaulon agt. R. B. Cowley; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. C. E. Holden agt M. H. Fowley; judgment reversed as to \$69, and affirmed as to residue.

Holden agt M. H. Fowley; judgment reverse stiffrmed as to residue.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JULY 18.—Before Justices CONNULY, BROWNELL and KELLY.

Heavy Baker, assault and battery; fined \$25.
Catharine Conway, assault and battery; Penitentiary one month. Catharine Conway, assault and battery; fined \$2. John Fitzherbert, malicious misculer, remanded. John Forber, realing a silver watch; Penitentiary six months. James Godany and Joseph Dewlin, stealing barriel; Penitentiary three months each Henrietta Hall, assault and battery; City Prison teadays. John Himes stealing siver and copper coins; Penitentiary three months. George holosomb, stealing siver con; Penitentiary three months. George holosomb, stealing siver con; Penitentiary are month. Joseph Hancock malicious misculeid; ficer are month. Joseph Hancock malicious misculeid; ficer fines. days. John Hines, stealing silver and copper coins; Pententiary three months. George Incloomb, stealing silver cour; Pententiary one month. Joseph Hancack, malcious mischief; fleed \$10. George Jarkson, stealing two shirts, shawl &c.; Pententiary three months. Bridget Leavy, assault and battery; fined \$5. Charles Linnsberry, assault and battery; fined \$5. Charles Linnsberry, assault and battery; fined \$5. Alfred Lemon, stealing a work-box; Pententiary two months. Patrick Mulligan, stealing a piece of casalinere; Pentientlary six months. John McGhusey, stealing silver lases; House of Refuga. Edward Mann, attempt to resour a convict; City Prison 36 days. Edward Mann, attempt to resour a convict; City Prison 36 days. Edward Mann, attempt to resour a convict; City Prison 36 days. Edward Month, assault and battery; Pententiary one month. John Rend. Stevenson, assault and battery; Pententiary one month, and fined \$50. Thomas Sayers, assault and battery; remaided. Mary Schward, stealing bank-bibs; Pententiary six months. Sarsh Johnson, stealing bank-bibs; Pententiary six months. William Morant and Henry McCullough, attempting to resour a convict, Pententiary three months each. Julia Collina, stealing a gold watch, chain, Ac.; Pententiary six months and fined \$50. Adam Forman and Joseph Benninger, stealing a bar of candles; temanded. James Green, Cornelius Mallors, and August Slessinger, assault and battery; fined \$19 each. John Barrett, attempt to pick pockets; Pententiary two months. John Cochrane, stealing a piece of old sith; judgment suspended. John Hampton, stealing a piece of old sith; judgment suspended.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SAD TRAGEDY AT JAMAICA SOUTH-A MOTHER DROWSS HERSELF AND CHILD .- On Thursday last Coroner Canoll of Queens County held an inquest upon the bodies of a woman named Jane Wintern and her little daughter, aged two years, who were found drowned in a creek near the residence of Thomas Wakefield, at Jamaica South. It appears that some two years since Mrs. Wintern's husband left her for some cause and went to the West. Soon after the hirth of her child she followed bim, but soon after returned without him and took up her residence with the family of Mr. Wakefield. On Wednesday she was observed to be more than usually melancholy, and late at night was observed by Mrs. Wakefield to go out of the house, and after walking a short distance returned. She left the house in this manner several times during the night and finally retired to her room. Thursday she went out in the morning, taking her

little daughter with her, as if for a walk. Not returning at noon, search was made for her, when, on the bank of a creek near the house, was her hat and shawl were found. A few steps further her lifeless body and that of her child were found in the waters of the creek, face downward, she having the child clasped in her arms. Where the bodies were found the water in the creek was scarcely a foot deep.

A verdict was rendered that they came to their death by drowning, while the mother was laboring under a temporary fit of ineanity. She was twentyone years of age and her daughter two years.

THE DEPUTY SUPERISTENDENT'S OFFICE.-This THE DEFUTY SUPERISTENDENT'S OFFICE.—This office, in the basement of the Gay Hall, has recently been removated and placed in fine order by the introduction of new carpeting, is. There are three recome communicating with each other. The rear one, used as private apartment, formerly contained the telegraphic appraists, which has now been removed under the uppervision of Mr. George Flanky, the belegraphic operator, to the middle room, and placed in first rate order, having become greatly disarranged by the recent storm. The removal of the appraists also incares the privacy of the rear office, it having herefore been as much frequented by outsiders as the main outs.

THE NAVY YARD BAND,—The leader of this band THE NAVY YABD BAND.—The leader of this band used the proprietor of a proble home in Sands street for the recovery of a certain sum, alleged to be due for services of himself and associates at a bull and concern given at the delendant's saloun on the lith olds, payment of which is resisted on several grounds, chiefly, however, upon the pies that the contract entered into with the musiciance was not invitibled according to its conditions and terms. In addition, defendant's commedicate that plantiff and this subardinates constitute a separate principle when playing for persons other than the officers of the Foderal Government, under whose command they were culisted as seamen, and hence a pies of non-joined must avail in the present action, even if a still further plea should not be sustained by the Justice that